

1963

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SENATE RECORD

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David J. Winton, chairman, Winton Lumber Co.  
Raymond H. Wittcoff, president, Transurban Investment Corp.

Successful businessmen—and the industrial leaders listed here are certainly that—are not given to wishful thinking.

Their call for a test ban treaty is based on the realities of our nuclear world:

1. Continued nuclear testing holds far greater risks for this country than a test ban.  
2. Continued testing would increase the tempo of the arms race and encourage the spread of nuclear arms to nonnuclear powers. This would vastly increase the likelihood of war.

3. The test ban treaty will not threaten our national security. Under the treaty's terms we can resume testing on 3 months' notice if, for any reason, we feel our security is threatened.

4. The treaty will protect us and our children from exposure to further and perhaps lethal radioactive fallout.

5. The treaty will create a better climate on both sides for a slow-up in the arms race. It is a first and necessary step toward a rational, peaceful ordering of our world.

If these realities make good sense to you, say so. Say it to your Senators. Say it by letter, say it by wire.

Say it now.

While they're making up their minds.

Citizens Committee for a Nuclear Test Ban, 130 East 59th Street, New York, N.Y., James J. Wadsworth, chairman.

ONE HUNDRED AND THREE LEADERS IN SCIENCE, ART, MEDICINE, MUSIC, ARCHITECTURE, THEATER, MOTION PICTURES, ELEVEN OF THEM NOBEL LAUREATES, SUPPORT NUCLEAR TEST BAN

One hundred and three distinguished leaders in literature, science, art, medicine, architecture, music, theater, motion pictures, eleven of them Nobel Laureates; today expressed support of the nuclear test ban treaty as "a significant first step in arresting the present unlimited competition in nuclear arms."

"Failure to ratify the treaty reduces almost to zero whatever chances may now exist for preventing the spread of nuclear weapons to country after country, with a corresponding danger of a chain reaction effect as the nuclear fuse starts to ignite."

Mark Van Doren, distinguished American poet, author, critic, and teacher, in behalf of the signatories, made the statement public.

In addition to the 11 Nobel Laureates in physics, chemistry, medicine and literature, the signatories included 39 writers, 16 painters and sculptors, 11 musicians, 12 leaders in the theater and motion pictures, 10 architects, and 4 other scientists.

Nobel Laureates who signed the communication were:

Prof. Owen Chamberlain, 1959 Nobel Laureate, physics.

Dr. James Franck, 1925 Nobel Laureate, physics.

Dr. Arthur Kornberg, 1959 Nobel Laureate, medicine and physiology.

Dr. Fritz Lipmann, 1953 Nobel Laureate, medicine and physiology.

Dr. Hermann J. Muller, 1946 Nobel Laureate, medicine and physiology.

Dr. Emilio Segre, 1959 Nobel Laureate, physics (with Dr. Chamberlain).

John Steinbeck, 1962 Nobel Laureate, literature.

Dr. Edward L. Tatum, 1958 Nobel Laureate, medicine and physiology.

Dr. Harold C. Urey, 1934 Nobel Laureate, chemistry.

Dr. Selman A. Waksman, 1952 Nobel Laureate, medicine and physiology.

Dr. James D. Watson, 1962 Nobel Laureate, medicine and physiology.

Signatories to the statement are:

Ivan LeLorraine Albright, painter.

Steve Allen, radio and television.

Karen Arden, painter.

Claudio Arrau, pianist.

Boris Artzybasheff, painter.

Tallulah Bankhead, actress.

Margaret Cushman Banning, novelist.

S. N. Behrman, playwright.

Pietro Belluschi, FAIA, architect.

Leonard Bernstein, conductor, New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

Dr. Kenneth E. Boulding, economist and social scientist.

Catherine Drinker Bowen, novelist.

Ray Bradbury, novelist and short-story writer.

Alexander Brailowsky, pianist.

Marcel Breuer, FAIA, architect.

Alexander Brook, painter.

Eugene Burdick, novelist.

Truman Capote, novelist and short-story writer.

Prof. Owen Chamberlain, 1959 Nobel laureate, physics.

Paddy Chayefsky, playwright.

Aaron Copland, composer.

Malcolm Cowley, president, National Institute of Arts and Letters.

Cheryl Crawford, producer.

Russel Crouse, playwright.

Charles C. Cunningham, director, Wadsworth Atheneum.

Marcia Davenport, writer.

Adolph Dehn, painter.

Rene d'Harnoncourt, director, Museum of Modern Art.

Lamar Dodd, painter.

Helen Gahagan Douglas, actress.

Melvyn Douglas, actor.

Samuel G. Engel, producer.

Ernest Fienne, painter.

Dr. James Franck, 1925 Nobel laureate, physics.

Maxwell Geismar, writer.

Percival Goodman, FAIA, architect.

Walter Gropius, FAIA, architect.

Victor O. Gruen, architect.

Judy Holliday, actress.

Edward Hopper, painter.

Fannie Hurst, novelist.

John Huston, director.

James Jones, novelist.

Ella Kazan, director.

Alfred Kazin, writer.

William Melvin Kelley, novelist.

Dr. Arthur Kornberg, 1959 Nobel laureate, medicine and physiology.

Olga (Mrs. Serge) Koussevitzky.

Stanley J. Kunitz, poet.

Dr. Fritz Lipmann, 1953 Nobel laureate, medicine and physiology.

Richard Lippold, sculptor.

Archibald MacLeish, poet and playwright.

Carlson McCullers, novelist.

Frederic March, actor.

Lenore Marshall, poet and novelist.

Ludwig Mies van der Rohe, architect.

Arthur Miller, playwright.

Pierre Monteux, conductor.

Marianne Moore, poet.

Robert Motherwell, painter.

Dr. Hermann J. Muller, 1946 Nobel laureate, medicine and physiology.

Lewis Mumford, writer.

Robert Nathan, novelist.

S. J. Perelman, playwright.

Hobson Pittman, painter.

Ralph Pomerance, architect.

Samson Raphaelson, playwright.

Dr. Fritz Reiner, conductor, Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

Elmer Rice, playwright.

Dr. Leo Rosten, short story writer.

Robert Ryan, actor.

Maurice Samuel, writer.

Carl Sandburg, poet.

Dore Schary, playwright and producer.

James S. Schramm, president, American Federation of Arts.

Dr. Emilio Segre, 1959 Nobel laureate, physics.

Irwin Shaw, playwright and novelist.

Sigraund Spaeth, musicologist.

Bella Spewack, playwright.

Sam Spewack, playwright.

Dr. Lyman Spitzer, Jr., physicist.

Edward Steichen, photographer and painter.

John Steinbeck, 1962 Nobel laureate, literature.

Isaac Stern, violinist.

Rex Stout, novelist.

Joseph Szigeti, violinist.

Edgar Tafel, architect.

Dr. Edward L. Tatum, 1958 Nobel laureate, medicine and physiology.

Alice Toklas, novelist.

Louis Untermeyer, poet.

Dr. Harold C. Urey, 1934 Nobel laureate, chemistry.

Mark Van Doren, poet and short story writer.

Dr. Carl Van Vechten, novelist.

Gore Vidal, playwright.

Dr. Selman A. Waksman, 1952 Nobel laureate, medicine and physiology.

Dr. J. C. Warner, president, Carnegie Institute of Technology.

Dr. James D. Watson, 1962 Nobel laureate, medicine and physiology.

Prof. Victor F. Weisskopf, physicist.

Edmund Wilson, essayist.

Frederick J. Woodbridge, FAIA, architect.

William W. Wurster, FAIA, architect.

Bruno Zirato, orchestra manager.

William Zorach, sculptor.

#### TEXT OF STATEMENT

The call for a test ban treaty is based on the realities of our nuclear world. Such as:

1. Continued nuclear testing holds far greater risks for us than a test ban.

2. Continued testing would increase the tempo of the arms race and encourage the spread of nuclear arms to non-nuclear powers. This would vastly increase the likelihood of war.

3. The test ban treaty will not threaten our national security. Under the treaty's terms we can resume testing on a 3 months' notice if, for any reason, we feel our security is threatened.

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Mr. SPARKMAN. Madam President, on Monday last, during the morning hour, the distinguished senior Senator from Maine [Mrs. SMITH], placed before this body a series of questions relating to the nuclear test ban treaty. A member of the Armed Services Committee, the Senator from Maine directed her attention primarily on military security aspects of the treaty and in doing so did a capable job of focusing on questions that have troubled many Members.

Since the Senator from Maine did not direct her questions to any specific source, I have taken it upon myself to read through portions of the published and classified hearings recently concluded by the Committee on Foreign Relations as well as the committee's 30-page report in order to find some possible answers.

By posing her questions, our distinguished colleague has focused on one of the most difficult problems facing the Senate with regard to this treaty, for there are no single, factual answers